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CITY MINORITIES DISENFRANCHISED

by Lita Krowech

Last July, four San Francisco supervisors, including mayoralty candidates Feinstein and Barbagelata, refused to override Mayor Alioto's veto of a city appropriation to increase voter registration. The effect of both the Mayor's veto and the Supervisor's refusal to override has been to insure that the city's poor and minority groups will have little impact on the November election.

The vetoed ordinance would have provided \$25,000 in city funds to pay individuals who become deputy registrars 35¢ for each registration. Deputy registrars in San Francisco must volunteer, although in every other urban California county except Sacramento, payment is a standard practice.

Voter registration dropped significantly after the poor voter turnout in last year's November election. A state law required that county registrars purge from the voter rolls those people who did not vote in the last November general election. Over 113,000 San Franciscans were dropped, leaving only half of the eligible voters registered.

Registration declined the most on the city's east side, where San Francisco's low income and minority neighborhoods are located. The Coalition for 100,000 New Voters, an organization which fought for the ordinance and which ran a registration drive, made a detailed map of where registration has declined. The east side of the city, which includes the South of Market St. area, the Mission, the Western Addition,

the Tenderloin and Hunters Point, stands out clearly. The Coalition sampled voter registration in ten census tracts throughout the city. In Hunters Point, a mostly Black area, only 21% of those people eligible were registered. In the Western Addition, also a largely Black area, registration was 25%; in the Mission, the city's Latino communi-

ty, registration was 26%. In the sampled census tracts in the middle class neighborhoods, registration was much higher. The tract sampled in the Sunset had 51% registration. In Parkside, 66% of those eligible in one census tract were registered. Voter registration in the ten census tracts is highly correlated with median family income.

hastings Law news



university of california

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NLG - WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT

by Brian McCaffrey

As first year students begin to settle into their academic routine, as the novelty and confusion begin to be displaced by a growing ennui, there comes a creeping doubt (for some it may be an acid flash): "Is this it? Is this how I'm going to learn to be a lawyer?" The answer echoes back: "Not a chance."

Although law school can be totally consuming if you let it, it actually offers only a fraction of what one needs to know in order to practice law. Where is the rest to come from? Well, given the state

of our present curriculum, it is largely up to the individual students to go out and get it on their own. Work experience, where the human skills and practical realities of lawyering are learned, is only marginally encouraged by the school. So unless you want to pick up the second half of your education in jarring chunks ("But gee, Your Honor, Professor Van Dyke said. . .") instead of by degrees, and with some semblance of integration, it's up to you to find somewhere to put your budding skills to work.

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YOUR RIGHT TO FOOD STAMPS

(OR EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT
FOOD STAMPS, BUT WERE AFRAID TO ASK)

by Michael McCormick

[Ed. note: This is a revision and updating of an article that first appeared in the Hastings Law News on April 7, 1975.]

Only 38% of the 38.6 million Americans eligible for food stamps in 1974 actually received them, according to a report released last spring by the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. The Congressional committee rests the blame for this failure squarely on the insensitive and inefficient practices of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which administers the program.

The inadequacies of the USDA are amply reflected by the widespread ignorance of the workings of the food stamp program, especially of eligibility criteria and the application process. Below is a summary of the program, with special emphasis on its provisions affecting students.

Food stamps are coupons limited to the purchase of any food item except alcoholic beverages, tobacco and pet food. Food stamps increase purchasing power because they are sold for less than face value. All recipient households of the same



size receive the same amount of stamps each month, but pay different prices for them according to their income.

A household is composed either of an individual living alone, an individual who does not buy food in common with roommates, or a group of individuals sharing living expenses and income who buy food together. Thus it is possible for more than one household to reside in the same dwelling unit. Since the monthly allotment of stamps per person decreases as the size of the house-

(continued on page 4)

SEPERATE BUT EQUAL

by Liz Bradley

There is an urgent need for additional restrooms on the second floor of Hastings College of the Law for all students, but particularly for women. Two years ago several students, including Linda Feldman (now a third year student) requested additional restroom facilities for women. Their request was denied.

Unofficial statistics obtained from the Registrar's Office show that in the Spring of 1975 approximately 28% of Hastings students were women and 72% men. At any one time 500+ students attend classes on the second floor. There is one toilet stall for every 70 women and one toilet stall or urinal for every 30 men. (It is believed that a greater percentage of the students at Hastings are women and more up to date statistics will be reported as they are obtained.) In addition to the

students using these restroom facilities, 37 women and an undetermined number of men on the staff also use these facilities.

The lobby area directly opposite classroom G is a perfect location for additional restrooms because it is at the opposite end of the second floor from the other restrooms, and because plumbing is already installed since it is directly beneath the restrooms on 2M.

On Sept. 23, 1975, the writer sent a memorandum to Dean Anderson requesting that restrooms be constructed in that area, and that they include six toilet stalls for women and at least two toilet stalls and two urinals for men. A letter of support written by Mr. Leifus Mayfield, Hastings Building Manager, was attached to the memorandum. A copy of the memorandum and support letter are posted on the ASH bulletin board.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PROOF OF DEGREE / PICTURES

There is a revised (additional names) roster of the names of first year students who should provide proof of degree and pictures to the records office, room 111.

NEW STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

New student organizations are reminded to register their organization with the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs, Room 108. Information that must be filed should include:

- 1 - Names, addresses and phone numbers of the president and secretary.
- 2 - A statement of purpose as it relates to the interest of the Hastings law students and the intention of providing some service to the school.
- 3 - A list of members (if available).
- 4 - Two copies of the by-laws (if available).
- 5 - A list of scheduled meetings (if available).

Those organizations registered last year are reminded to provide the names, addresses and phone numbers of the new president and secretary, and the name of the official person to reserve rooms.

SF SYMPHONY

San Francisco Symphony tickets for Hastings students will be on sale until Oct. 24. In order to obtain information regarding those tickets remaining please contact Lotus Johnson, 527-1767.

SPRING '76 BAR EXAM

Forms are available in room 111 for the Spring 1976 Bar exam. Application deadline is Nov. 3.

SUTRO ROOM --- NON-SMOKING?

The library has received a suggestion that the Sutro Room (the recreational reading room) become a non-smoking area. Anyone wishing to endorse, object, or comment on this suggestion can see the reference librarian in room 306.

BOOK OVERDUE ?

Please be forewarned and/or reminded that there are fines on all overdue Loan Desk materials. At 25¢ per hour per book, the fine can grow rapidly.

GOING... GOING....

A postal auction of 900 items of unclaimed and damaged merchandise, including jewelry, will be held at Polk Hall, Civic Auditorium, Polk and Grove Streets, San Francisco, at 8:30 a.m. Oct. 30. A preview of the merchandise will be held at Polk Hall on Oct. 29 from 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Catalogues will be available on both days.

PHI ALPHA DELTA

Phi Alpha Delta Weekly Video Program, Tuesdays, 11:40, Room 4.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

Hastings Christian Fellowship - breakfast Thurs. 8:00am, Knights Restaurant, McAllister near Hyde.

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Law Society - meeting Friday 11:30, Rm. C

WOMEN'S UNION

Women's Union - General Meeting Fri. 11:30, Rm. 219.

ASH IN GEAR

The ASH Council believes that the Grade Normalization Policy is in some respects detrimental to the academic welfare of the students at Hastings College of the Law, and is concerned that this policy was developed without student participation and imposed without timely notice. At a special meeting held Oct. 6 the Council voted unanimously to pass the grade normalization resolution and circulate a petition and circulate a petition in support of it.

On Oct. 8, the ASH representative to the Academic Standards and Policies committee, Lynne Riddle, reported that at the meeting of the above committee held on Oct. 7, the committee voted to recommend to the Faculty Senate that:

1. Grades for non-exam elective courses (not included in the g.p.a. under the Grade Normalization Policy) will be recorded on the transcript as letter grades A, B, C, D, F, and not as numerical grades. This action was taken to "avoid the confusion" that would occur when certain numerical grades on the transcript would be included, and others would not. Vote: 5 for, 0 against, 2 abstentions (students abstained under the theory that the Grade Normalization Policy is null and void for lack of notice);
2. The Four Tier system of grading be abolished immediately, and that first year students not be given the option of electing that system.

On the agenda of the next Academic Standards and Policies committee meeting will be a proposal that LEOP students not be allowed to continue from second to third year unless they have a g.p.a. of 68 (current requirement is 65).

In case you haven't noticed that we have a new addition to the Hastings Community: Telly V. has taken up residence on 1M. Thanks to Laura Rockwood and Herb Miles for doing the shopping, and to the Student Services Committee for picking up the tab.

staff

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FORUM

GRADE NORMALIZATION: A MODEST PROPOSAL

by Exam Number 5985

The "grade normalization" policy announced in the last issue of the Law News is a sham. There hasn't been such a dingbat response to a major problem since Jerry Ford invented the doctrine of punitive amnesty.

The problem is that grading practices at Hastings are so capricious and arbitrary that the grades issued are meaningless. At best, the process is inherently subjective and influenced by many variables. Thus, the most that can be concluded from a given grade is that it represents a given professor's subjective evaluation of a given student's responses to a given set of questions asked him/her on a given day and under a given set of circumstances.

The problem is compounded by the fact that different professors have vastly different standards, so that two professors grading the same exam might assign it two very different grades. In some courses, the disparities have been so great that there has been widespread student anger. Last year the situation became so acute that it was clear that some form of action had to be taken.

What should have happened was the formation of a joint student/faculty/administration task force to inquire into the entire philosophy of the grading system and possible alternatives. Only such a full-scale study could hope to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

Instead, an ad hoc faculty committee was formed last summer with the narrow purpose of drafting a "grade normalization" policy. The policy was drafted, pushed through the full faculty, and announced to the students as a fait accompli. Faculty committees have never been renowned for their speed and efficiency in dealing with important problems. Therefore, the incredible, efficient performance of this committee over the summer, when most faculty and students are gone, should raise at least a few eyebrows.

The substance of the policy adds injury to insult. Any scheme which purports to "normalize" grades needs to minimize subjectivity and control as many variables as possible. The policy adopted did neither of these

things. It merely established guidelines which are bound to result in lower GPA's for most students while doing virtually nothing to remedy existing inequities.

Specifically, the guidelines established medians for several categories of classes. This is the only true standardization involved, and it merely establishes a set grade for the one or more students at the exact midpoint in the grade distribution. There is no norm established for the rest of the grades except for restrictions on the number of A's that can be given. There are no controls on the number of B's, C's, D's, and F's. Theoretically, a professor could flunk half his class and still comply with the policy. The faculty apparently did not consider this to be a problem, although they did see fit to require that grades over 90 only be given for "truly outstanding" work. This is about as meaningful as requiring that only "truly old" men be allowed in the 65 Club.

Another odd feature of the policy is that it provided the lowest median and the fewest A's for first year courses. Just what first year students need--a little more pressure. Finally, and most remarkably, the faculty determined that the courses students tend to do their best and most creative work in--non-exam courses and independent studies--should not be counted in the GPA.

In sum, the policy has a bizarre Orwellian quality of purporting to be something it clearly is not. The term "grade normalization" is simply inappropriate. Perhaps "abnormalization" would come closer to the truth.

But never let it be said that Exam Number 5985 engages in destructive criticism without offering any solutions of his own. I would like to see Hastings totally restructure the grading system, as a number of other major law schools have done. Short of such drastic action, the question remains as to whether the present grade structure could be adequately "normalized."

I believe in all modesty that I have such a system. It would eliminate all forms of bias inherent in the present system, and would thus be fair and equitable for all concerned. Furthermore, it would eliminate the opportunities for cheating inherent in the present examination process. Finally, it would significantly reduce the workload of faculty and students alike.

I call my system Random Allocation of Graded Evaluations, or RAGE. It would work like this: Following the end of classes, there would be no exam period as we now know it.

Instead, there would be a three-day grade assignment period ("Days of RAGE"). First year students would receive their grades on the first day of RAGE, and second and third year students would receive theirs on the remaining two days. Grade assignments for particular courses would be scheduled for specific time periods.

The grade assignment procedure would be as follows: A series of tables would be arranged in the Commons, with a blackboard adjacent to

two large revolving drums on each table. One drum would contain individual slips bearing the exam numbers of all students in the section. The other drum would contain slips bearing various grades to be assigned, the statistical distribution having been pre-determined in accordance with school-wide norms.

At each table would be stationed the professor for the section, a proctor, and a tabulator. At the scheduled time, Assistant Registrar Earlenbaugh would fire a starting pistol, and the professor would spin the drum bearing the exam numbers and the proctor would spin the drum containing the grades. The professor would then reach in and remove a slip and announce the number. The proctor would remove a slip and announce the grade. The tabulator would write the exam number and the grade on the blackboard. And so the process would continue until each student in the section had been assigned a grade. To ensure the propriety of the proceedings, students would be encouraged to observe.

Implicit in the concept of Random Allocation of Graded Evaluations is a recognition of the fact that many people regard grades as a matter of life or death. It seems appropriate, then, to pattern grading after the Selective Service lottery--the reform adopted by Richard Nixon for determining who would get to die for his country in Vietnam. (The system was popularly known as "You Bet Your Life".)

Absurd? Of course it is. But no more absurd than the existing grade policies. Moreover, RAGE has numerous advantages over the present system. Being completely random, it would eliminate all subjective variables. It would eliminate unfair competition and decrease student anxiety. And last, but by no means least, it would save time and money.

So insist on the adoption of RAGE as the only authentic grade normalization procedure, and accept no substitutes. Heed not the deceptive claims of those who champion the bogus "grade normalization" policy.

As Dylan Thomas wrote:

"Do not go gentle into that good night,

RAGE, RAGE against the dying of the light."



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hold increases, a group of people living together would receive more stamps per month if they bought food separately. For example, five roommates would receive a monthly total of \$240 worth of stamps if they shared only shelter costs, but only \$192 worth if they also shared food costs.

Technically, roommates who divide into separate households for food stamp purposes are also supposed to store their food separately. Such applicants should therefore be prepared to state that each has his or her own space in the refrigerator, cupboards, etc.

Not all of the eligibility requirements are financial. Each member of the household must (1) be a resident (loosely, not legally, defined) of the County; (2) be either a citizen or permanent resident of the US; and (3) have at least simple cooking facilities available. If between the ages of 18 and 65, each household member must also register with the Employment Development Department, formerly HRD, unless he or she is either (a) a mother caring for dependents; (b) a student enrolled half-time or more; (c) incapacitated; or (d) already working 30 or more hours per week. The student exemption is not altered by semester and summer vacations if attendance is immediately resumed thereafter.

The financial criteria can get complicated. A primary distinction is made between resources and income. Basically, except for educational funds, income is only that money received on a regular basis, and resources constitute all other assets. Thus, for example, non-

recurring lump sum payments such as income tax refunds are considered resources, not income.

Each household may have up to \$1500 in total resources; excluded from that amount is the value of the home, one motor vehicle, personal effects, household goods, life insurance and that portion of educational funds considered income (see below). Although resources held jointly by separate households are considered at full value for each household, individuals living together who divide into separate households will, for the most part, increase the value of total assets they may retain.

The computation of net nonexempt income used to determine the purchase price of stamps is the most complicated operation of the application process. To begin with, income received on a semi-monthly basis is multiplied by 2, on a bi-weekly basis by 2.15 and on a weekly basis by 4.3.

The monthly income derived from one-time payments for educational purposes, such as scholarships, educational grants, and NDSL and FISL payments, is averaged in a special way. The sum of tuition and mandatory fees for the time period the funds are intended to cover is subtracted from the fund total. Then the remainder is divided by the number of months that the funds are supposed to cover. For example, a Hastings student who borrows \$2000 for the school year has \$1300 left after paying \$700 in tuition and mandatory fees. Averaged over the 9 month period, this remainder yields a monthly income of \$146. This remainder is "indefeasible," in the sense that this pro-rated income is attributed to the student even if it

is no longer available.

An adult student is not ineligible for food stamps just because all or any part of his or her income comes from parents (or other relatives). However, it is standard practice in most counties to have parents verify the amount in writing and declare that they cannot afford to pay additional support. But the failure of the parents to furnish the requested information may not be used as grounds to deny food stamps if verification of the income can be supplied by the student or through any other acceptable means.

From the total income derived from all educational funds and other sources, the following deductions are made:

- (1) 10% of gross earned income, up to \$30;
- (2) mandatory deductions from paychecks;
- (3) out-of-pocket medical expenses over \$10;
- (4) costs of child care necessitated by employment or education;
- (5) alimony and child support.

If not already subtracted in the computation of monthly income from educational funds, then tuition and mandatory fees are also deducted, on a pro rata basis.

If, after taking these deductions, one's shelter cost (i.e., the total cost of one's shares for rent, utilities and basic service charge for phone) is over 30% of the remaining income, then one may further deduct the shelter costs which are in excess of the 30%. For example, if a person's net income after the above deductions were \$150 and her monthly shelter cost were \$125, she would subtract another \$80 (i.e., $\$125 - .3 \times \150) and thus arrive at a net nonexempt income of \$70.

The purchase price for stamps is the figure located at the intersection of the appropriate columns for income and household size on the chart below. So if the person with a \$70 net nonexempt income were a separate household, she would pay \$12 for \$48 worth of stamps.

The maximum net nonexempt income per household size is as follows:
1 - \$215; 2 - \$300; 3 - \$427;
4 - \$540; 5 - \$640; 6 - \$740;
7 - \$833; 8 - \$926; 9 - \$999;
from 10 on, add \$73 per person.

Both the purchase price chart and maximum income levels are revised every January and July, so the figures contained herein will be obsolete on January 1, 1976. Because of the ever rising cost of living, the revisions will most likely continue to be liberalized.

Since the receipt of government benefits was elevated from a privilege to a right by *Goldberg v. Kelly* (1970) 397 U.S. 254, the food stamp recipient has several important due process rights.

The County must process an application within 30 days of receipt of any clear, signed indication of the desire to receive food stamps. Some counties (e.g. Alameda) seek to circumvent this time constraint by scheduling applicants to return with completed forms and verification materials in a general intake process a week or more after they first come in. The justification for this policy is that applicants need the time to gather the information necessary to verify the application. However, every applicant has the right to insist that the County accept the completed application form

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State of California
Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Benefit Payments
July 1, 1975

Table 1

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM
Monthly

COUPON ALLOTMENTS, PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS (BASED ON MONTHLY ADJUSTED NET INCOME)

Household Size	1	2	3	4	5
Coupon Allotment	\$48	\$90	\$128	\$162	\$192
Adjusted Monthly Net Income	Monthly Purchase	Monthly Purchase	Monthly Purchase	Monthly Purchase	Monthly Purchase
\$ 0- 19.99	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
20- 29.99	1	1	0	0	0
30- 39.99	4	4	4	4	5
40- 49.99	6	7	7	7	8
50- 59.99	8	10	10	10	11
60- 69.99	10	12	13	13	14
70- 79.99	12	15	16	16	17
80- 89.99	14	18	19	19	20
90- 99.99	16	21	21	22	23
100- 109.99	18	23	24	25	26
110- 119.99	21	26	27	28	29
120- 129.99	24	29	30	31	33
130- 139.99	27	32	33	34	36
140- 149.99	30	35	36	37	39
150- 169.99	33	38	40	41	42
170- 189.99	36	44	46	47	48
190- 209.99	36	50	52	53	54
210- 229.99	38	56	58	59	60
230- 249.99	1/	62	64	65	66
250- 269.99		68	70	71	72
270- 289.99		70	76	77	78
290- 309.99		70	82	83	84
310- 329.99		1/	88	89	90
330- 359.99			94	95	96
360- 389.99			100	104	105
390- 419.99			109	113	114
420- 449.99			110	122	123
450- 479.99			1/	131	132
480- 509.99				138	141
510- 539.99				138	150
540- 569.99				138	159
570- 599.99				1/	164
600- 629.99					164
630-					1/

1/ For any eligible household with higher adjusted monthly net income use maximum purchase requirement listed.

Household Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20*
Adjusted Monthly Net Income	\$215	\$300	\$427	\$540	\$640	\$740	\$833	\$926	\$999	\$1,072	\$1,145	\$1,218	\$1,291	\$1,364	\$1,437	\$1,510	\$1,583	\$1,656	\$1,729	\$1,802

*For Each Additional Person in Excess of 20 Add \$73.

on the same day aid is requested.

The indirect way to accomplish the proper commencement of the 30 day period is to apply for Medi-Cal at the same time because, since the eligibility for it is effective the same month applied for, the County processes such applications immediately. The direct way to confront the policy of delay is to bring in all necessary verification documents at the time of original application, and thereby deprive the County of its rationale. For each member of the household, one should bring a birth certificate, driver's license, all wage stubs for the last 3 months, papers indicating the amount of all educational funds, current registration for all vehicles, all deeds, all savings passbooks and most recent bank statements, and receipts (or cancelled checks) for the following: all shelter costs for the last 3 months, child care, alimony, child support and mandatory fees and tuition.

One can protect the privacy of financial transactions by bringing in a letter from the bank indicating an account's present balance, instead of the statement or passbook. Also, it should be noted that one needs to be eligible for the program only in the month that one receives, not applies for, food stamps. This means that people expecting to become eligible within 30 days waste no time by applying in advance.

Two other important rights are: right to notice of adverse action, and right to a "fair hearing" before a referee of the State Department of Benefit Payments. If the County intends to reduce or terminate food stamp benefits, it must give the recipient written warning at least 10 days in advance. Such reduction or termination, as well as the denial of an application, can be contested if, within 90 days of the notice's postmarked date, the recipient requests a fair hearing. Directions on how to make such a request must accompany every notice of adverse action.

At the hearing one may be represented by an attorney, legal worker or any other person, and, if needed, be assisted by an interpreter. Legal aid offices handle such hearings on a routine basis.

If the request for a hearing to contest a reduction or termination is made within 10 days of the postmarked date of the adverse notice, benefits must continue at the same level as before until the hearing decision is made. If such a request is made more than 10 days after the postmarked date of the notice, benefits do not continue at the same level but must be paid retroactively if the hearing decision is favorable. Similarly, if a hearing to contest the denial of an application is won, benefits must be paid retroactively.

Decisions are supposed to be rendered within 90 days of the hearing request, but often are as many as six weeks late. So one has nothing to lose by a prompt hearing request when the adverse action is reduction or termination of benefits.

But the same is not always true of denials. Some counties (e.g. Alameda) have been known to refuse to accept another application until the appeal process is completed. Thus, the wisest course in such a case is first to rectify the allegedly disqualifying factor, reapply immediately thereafter and then, once deemed eligible, to request a hearing to

Jack's flash

October weather. Short sunny days with fluttering leaves. A peaceful time for the employed. A more anxious mood at the school. Jack heard the endless "job" conversations and was uncertain. The speakers changed but the lines didn't.

"Hey. All dressed up. Who's the interview with?"

"No. No offers yet."

"Fifteen thousand a year."

"I didn't know you owned a dress. Who's the firm?"

"You have?!"

"L.A.'s not so bad."

"Three weeks paid vacation."

"Pretty fancy suit. How's it going?"



about 30 days after denial, instead of 90 days or more, and still protects the right to retroactive benefits.

To locate the proper office at which to apply, look in the white pages of the telephone book under the name of your county, and then under Social Services or Welfare Department. The closest office to you is usually where you should apply, but you may make sure by calling first. San Francisco County, for example, has special numbers for information on food stamps (558-5662) and how to apply for aid (558-5711).

Unless you are also applying for Aid to Families With Dependent Children, the proper office to apply for food stamps in San Francisco is located at 1360 Mission Street. It is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

For further assistance or information, you may contact your local legal aid office or any of several community organizations. To be particularly recommended in San Francisco are: San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, 1095 Market Street (626-3811); the People's Law School, 558 Capp Street (285-5069), which publishes excellent pamphlets on many areas of law, including food stamps; and Mission Rebels, 2700 - 16th Street (431-8000); and in Berkeley is Food Advocates, 2280 Fulton Street (642-4911), which on request will send a free copy of its recently published pamphlet that includes a worksheet for computing net nonexempt income.



"GS-9."

"Well, my uncle knows. . . ."

Thurston, whose concealing three piece gray flannel suit enhanced his appearance, approached Jack expansively. "Hi, Jack-o. Just finished the interview with P,M & S. I must admit that they were impressed with my class standing."

"Your crass what?" Jack cupped a palm to his ear.

"Cut it out. The interviewer was actually a real nice guy. I mean, we talked about the 49er's and. . ."

"Jesus," Jack interrupted, rubbing Thurston's suit sleeve between his thumb and forefinger and looking about the crowded commons, "there's more wool here than in a New Zealand pasture."

"What about you? When's your next interview?" Thurston asked, assuming.

"As a matter of fact, next week I'm interviewing for a position as head counsel with the Birch John Society."

"Who?"

"It's an association of sit-on-their-ass conservatives with wooden, dated outlooks. Not entirely unlike your big firms."

"Maybe your clever remarks will get you a preferred spot in the unemployment line," Thurston replied acidly.

Later that evening Jack sat in his easy chair wondering about it all. Perhaps what he was afraid of was actually getting the job with a big firm and then waking up ten years later, a blanched junior partner, quietly sitting in the beautifully wood panelled partnership library and groggily wondering where it had all gone to. He knew he didn't want to work for a law factory. He wasn't even sure he wanted to be a lawyer. Yet. Yet wouldn't he fall irreparably behind his more ambitious contemporaries if he waited, if he ignored the interviewing? The "right" job would never find him. Was uncertainty merely an excuse for procrastination? Or a painless way to avoid rejection?

With no answers in sight, Jack decided to try easier questions. Dialing a phone number that he had sneaked out of a friend's address book, he heard a melodious "Hello?"

"Hi, uh, Stephanie?" he asked, reading the scrap of paper.

"Yes?"

"This is Jack. Yeah, that's right. Jack. You busy tonight?"

"Well, no."

"Do you want to come over and see the new sheets on my waterbed?"

"What?" She was surprised, but within ten minutes agreed to come over. Jack merrily rolled a joint. While twisting an end shut, he wondered if the job anxiety syndrome wasn't just an excuse for worrying when everything else was fine.

NLG--WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT

(continued from page 1)

Second and third year students have mostly decided how to deal with this already. They are either prepared to walk into the empty, yawning maw of the job market armed only with their GPA and the unfounded confidence of their social class, or they are hustling away at their second or third legal gig, busily compiling a mental list of their accomplishments in preparation for that first interview ("Well, I know how to file a complaint. I've interviewed three clients. I'm sure I can find the superior court. Uh, no, I don't think I do speak that language. What? Uh, 40 words a minute. . . but hardly any mistakes!").

So where do you start? If your uncle is a federal judge, you've got no problem. If not, well maybe you should check out the projects that the National Lawyers Guild is running this year at Hastings (yes, this is a hype). For the past few years the Hastings chapter has done very little work outside the school, and even its presence within the institution has hardly risen above a poorly kept secret. This year, however, after a highly successful recruitment of first year students, we are operating four legal/political projects which offer not only a chance to learn about the reality behind those Platonic abstractions you are being fed, but also to do some important work that needs to be done and will undoubtedly be more satisfying than squeezing an 85 out of Professor Hall (a tenuous prospect at best).

But before getting into the projects themselves, perhaps a word about what the Guild is would be helpful, since in many cases our reputation does not precede us. The Guild is a national organization of lawyers, legal workers, law students, and jail house lawyers. It was founded in the thirties as an alternative to the ABA which then, as now, was a reactionary institution. The Guild often describes itself as the "legal arm of the movement". Its size has fluctuated depending on the political climate. During the anti-communist hysteria of the fifties, its membership declined from 4,000 to 1,000, but with the resurgence of leftist politics in the sixties the organization began to grow again until the present point where it numbers about 5,000 members nationally, with chapters in most major cities and law schools. The Bay Area Chapter has about 700.

The Guild has used its meager economic resources to fund such national projects as the Grand Jury Defense project, the Electronic Surveillance Project, the Military

Law Office, and the Summer Projects, which are an opportunity for students to spend a couple of months doing a little more than full time legal work for a little less than part time pay on projects like the Attica Brothers Defense, the Wounded Knee trials, Boston Anti-racism Project, St. Louis Womens Project, Gay Rights, Immigration and Labor Projects.

The Hastings Chapter has organized four projects for this year: an Unemployment Project, a Redevelopment Project, a Prison Project and an Affirmative Action Project. The Unemployment Project is working in conjunction with the Labor Committee of the Bay Area Chapter. It has been created to respond to the needs of the thousands of workers who have been laid off and who, for various reasons, are having difficulty receiving their unemployment benefits. The project has already prepared a bilingual informational leaflet, which it will soon begin handing out on the unemployment lines. Since students can represent claimants at hearings, there will also be opportunities to do actual advocacy. The Project also plans to work with other organizations who are dealing with this issue to set up political discussions of the causes of unemployment,

kind of rigmarole and harassment that people have to go through to attend a "public trial."

The fourth project that the Hastings Guild is operating this year is one that will deal with the home front, the Affirmative Action Project. Last year's protracted struggle over the LEOP program left many continuing problems and unanswered questions, and created new ones as well. Acting on a mandate from the Board of Directors to include up to 20% of the next incoming class in the LEOP program Dean Anderson has set "goals" of 30 students each from the Black Asian and Raza communities, and 15 Native Americans. While this action meant a slight increase in the size of the first three programs and a long overdue recognition (it took the school almost one hundred years) of Hastings' obligation to Native Americans, it also meant the elimination of any special admittance program for working class or "disadvantaged" white applicants. Whatever the reasoning behind this move, it seems inevitable that it will tend to further alienate white and Third World people who are competing for the few spaces available in law schools, increase the likelihood of a De Funis type suit, and decrease the chances of the

nlg

"If your uncle is a federal judge, you've got no problem."

and to coordinate strategy.

The Redevelopment Project will provide support to the ongoing struggles of various community groups who are fighting to preserve their neighborhoods against the ravages of redevelopment.

The Prison Project will be offering legal and political support to individual prisoners and to prisoner organizations, especially those in San Quentin. Initially, however, it is concentrating its energies on working with the San Quentin Six Defense Committee. The Project has a representative on the steering committee of the Defense committee and so will be actively involved in planning community education and organizing popular support for the Six.

The Prison Project will also be coordinating transportation to take people to the trial so that they can show support for the brothers and see for themselves the effect of shackling the five defendants who are still serving time, of separating the public from the trial by the plexi-glass wall, and of the

program surviving such a constitutional challenge. Thus the job that is cut out for the Guild's Affirmative Action Project is to design and push for a program that will not neglect the just demands of the white working class for access to academia and its attendant skills and power, but which at the same time will in no way diminish or jeopardize the already threatened commitment of the school to Third World students. This is a difficult task, but in light of the national trend to cut back affirmative action programs and the public resurgence of overt racism, it is certainly of historical moment.

So, if you are beginning to feel the limitations and constraints of this ivory (concrete?) tower and would rather sink your teeth into some real work than gasp on the thin air of academic discussions, all you have to do is act. The meetings of all the above projects are posted in advance on the Guild bulletin board in the commons. Just pick out what interests you and show up.

TO HAVE & HAVE NOT

(CPS)--"I can think of no area of criminal law where so-called crime and punishment are in such imbalance." -- Sen. Alan Cranston (D-CA)

In most parts of the country, a person caught with as little marijuana as one joint is still officially a "criminal," and will have a life-long criminal record to prove it. But efforts to decriminalize marijuana gained momentum this past summer with five states making major reforms in their marijuana laws.

Five states--Alaska, California, Colorado, Ohio and Maine--will now consider possession of small amounts of pot a civil offense, dropping criminal records and jail sentences for possession. Instead, a maximum fine of \$100 (except in Maine, where the fine for possession of any amount of marijuana for personal use is \$200) will be imposed. The laws are patterned after the legislation of Oregon, which in 1973 became the first state to decriminalize pot.

are awaiting action in the US Senate. One bill, sponsored by Jacob Javits (R-NY), Alan Cranston (D-CA) and others in a bi-partisan coalition, calls for the reduction of marijuana penalties to a civil offense punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100.

At the same time, an amendment dealing with marijuana decriminalization is being pushed alongside the massive new Federal Criminal Code now under consideration by the Senate. A product of the Nixon and Ford administrations, the revised code, if enacted, would penalize possessors of any amount of marijuana with a 30-day jail sentence and/or a fine of up to \$10,000, unless the decriminalization amendment is included.

The current federal law makes possession of marijuana punishable by one year in jail and/or a \$5,000 fine.

Keith Stroup, director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), expressed "reasonable optimism" about the outcome of national marijuana legislation.

Although a large number of senators supported loosened marijuana penalties, Stroup said, actively pursuing a marijuana reform bill is not a high priority for most.

One important consideration must be met, emphasized Stroup, if the drive for marijuana reform is to succeed. "We need the support of a couple of major conservative senators, someone like Barry Goldwater or James Buckley."

NLG REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

by Tony Lehtonen

Redevelopment is alive and well in San Francisco, moving steadily toward the goals established for it by its originators almost 25 years ago. Whole blocks now remain vacant and dead in the Western Addition, where once a vibrant, nationally-known community called "The Fillmore" contributed substantially to the cultural and economic lives of its residents and the entire Bay Area. The cold, impersonal concrete slabs of the "trade center" and its surrounding hotels now occupy the land that used to accurately be called "Nihonmachi" --the thriving nucleus of one of the largest Asian communities in the U.S. The new bricks were hardly in place on the two rapid transit stations in the historic Mission district before residents whose grandparents grew up there began to notice rising rents, the flood of applications for higher-density and commercial zoning, and the gradual increase in demolition of older buildings.

Ethnic communities and low-rent housing all over the city are being destroyed, to be replaced with the high-rise, high-price plasticity that means big profits to the giant corporations and banks who are providing "redevelopment" with its major source of support. But the people aren't taking all of this lying down, and we at the Hastings Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild have learned from the various community organizations opposing redevelopment that the fight is not over. The Redevelopment Project has become one of the four standing project committees of the Guild here at Hastings, and work is currently progressing, in cooperation with the following organizations, to involve the student community in their ongoing struggle for survival:

WAPAC - The Western Addition Project Area Committee has been a leader in the fight against destructive redevelopment for almost nine years, maintaining regular committees concerned with relocation, affirmative action, community relations, and planning and development.

CANE - The Committee Against Nihonmachi Eviction has spearheaded the opposition to redevelopment and eviction within the Japanese community for almost three years, providing legal and organizational support for residents in addition to furnishing the Redevelopment Agency with some of its most consistent and frustrating opposition. Tentative plans for the legal committee include work with the Asian Law Caucus on community-originated lawsuits and continued legal defense of threatened residents.

Additional organizations that will be involved as the Redevelopment Project Committee grows include the International Hotel and Tenants and Owners in Opposition to Redevelopment (TOOR).

Our support of the above organizations will largely involve legal work of various types, but will include non-legal support activities (such as picketing, publicity, and community organizing) as well. Our contributions will be limited only by our resources, and that is where you are essential. The struggle involves us all, and we urge all interested students to attend our committee meetings (all open and always posted on the NLG board in the Commons) and to become involved with us. The monster that is alive and well here in San Francisco must be defeated--and now is the time to do it.



In Alaska, laws against pot were weakened still further when the state Supreme Court ruled that possession of marijuana by adults in the home fell under the constitutionally protected right of privacy. The 5-0 landmark decision, based on the Alaska constitution and not the Federal constitution, cannot be appealed to the US Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, two measures dealing with marijuana reform

DEAN ANDERSON INTERVIEW:

Q: What is Hastings' prospect under Gov. Brown's new fiscally conservative policy and his hostile attitude towards educational institutions? What do you foresee for Hastings financing in the future?

A: I don't think that Gov. Brown is hostile to higher education. I think Gov. Brown is insisting on financial responsibility. He is insisting that the state, the taxpayer, get a dollar's worth of value for every dollar spent. This year he had approved an increased substantial amount for financial aid; unfortunately the legislature cut that out of the budget. I don't think you should use the word hostile. He's not. He's concerned that higher education do the job and do it as efficiently and economically as possible.

There's no question in my mind that the golden age of abundant resources for higher education is over. In the 60's higher education was the favorite of every politician; today many political leaders are turned off. Tremendous amounts of money were wasted on inefficient programs. Because of the decrease in financial resources, it's much more difficult to raise money. The economy is down. I think higher education is going to have to face up to that fact.

There's no question in my mind that we are going to have to thoroughly justify every new program we try at Hastings. We are here only because we have the responsibility of training young men and women for the legal profession. We have developed a lot of supporting services and we have expanded tremendously our clinical and course offerings in the last few years. Our financial aid program has been expanded. We have one of the most comprehensive programs of any school in the country. Yet, we're going to have to account for every dollar.

Q: Many students have bemoaned the same problems, year after year, in the registration and admission procedure. There have been people missing out on classes; the mailing out of grades was late again. The whole situation in the admissions office seemed to be in a total state of chaotic confusion. What steps are being taken by the administration to correct the registrar's office?

A: Well the registering process is a very difficult one. This past year we went to the computer. If I have been advised correctly the registration process went smoothly. Sure all students don't get the class at the time they wanted. There was room in every class, with some exceptions, and now we have several sections so people got what they wanted who could fit it into their time schedule. The problem here is not as bad as in most schools. If you think we've had problems you ought to see some of the problems in other institutions. Registration process is always a difficult problem.

An example of the problem is: we asked the students to make a very careful and thorough deliberation of their choice of classes and the courses they wanted. Yet we had over 550 students, after a first or second day of class come in and want class changes. We processed 1500 class changes within 24 hours. Now the responsibility of the smoothness of the registration operation is also

as much a responsibility of the student. The student should make his or her decision as to what he or she wants, and then decide, well this is my program and I'm going to live with it. Now there can be exceptions and changes because of circumstances that develop. This idea of shopping for one class or the other and after the second day saying, "Well I don't like this professor" or "I think this course is too heavy" and so forth is complete nonsense. What they should

"IF YOU THINK WE'VE HAD PROBLEMS, YOU OUGHT TO SEE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS."

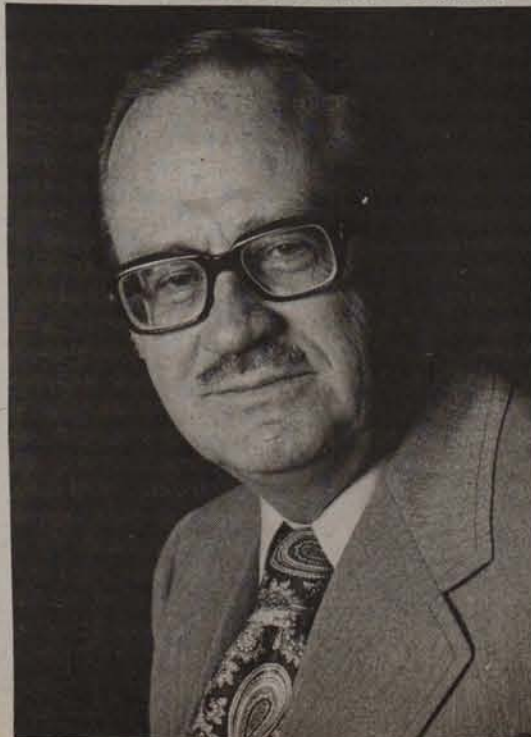
be looking at is what do I need, what do I want -- I'm in a graduate professional school, I'm here to spend 3 years, it cost me \$15000 a year or more in terms of loss of income and everything else. Why should I be fooling around with this? I know what I want. I've got it so now stay with it.

I've talked to hundreds of students in the last three weeks at the Dean's Reception, and by-in-large I've heard nothing but highly complimentary remarks about the quality of the faculty, the registration process and so on. For every student who complains you have 10 who are perfectly satisfied.

Q: Is there adequate personnel in the registrar's and admission's offices?

A: There is adequate personnel for several reasons: one reason being that the state isn't going to give us any more personnel and we'll have to live with what we've got. Secondly, there has to be an understanding on the part of both the administrators and staff people. And I have been very hard on the staff people down there in terms of their attitude toward students. They are there to help. Now of course they're people also, they can get irritated.

I think by in large, we've made tremendous progress in that area. There have not been students waiting in lines for hours before they could discover whether they could get this course or not because someone else had dropped out. They had that information within 24 hours. I think



if the students point out to those that are dissatisfied or have been caught in a difficult situation, say, look, they are working as hard as they can to correct the situation. There's no way you can resolve the problems overnight. I think on balance they have made tremendous strides. I don't think anybody is harder on the staff than I am.

Q: A combination of the sterile atmosphere of the building and the commuter nature of the student body causes a depersonalized or dehumanized atmosphere at Hastings. Has anyone on the faculty or in the administration been given the specific responsibility to do something affirmative in this area?

A: Well, I think the greatest humanizing for us is the individual student who exerts a warm and friendly relationship toward other students. I have been in institutions that are much more sterile looking than this one. I was somewhat surprised at the spartan atmosphere at Harvard. There are some things that could be done and we try to do some of them. Here again financial resources make it difficult. I've had the Arts and History Committee try to develop a program as to making the commons a little warmer. Its a large room, it can stand a lot of softening, if you know what I mean. But just how much we can do on that at this stage, I'm not too sure. We did have a number of things in the budget cut out. But we hope to make some improvements in that area. In past years student organizations and class organizations would donate to the schools certain things like t.v. sets, radios or planters and things like that. But in the past few years we haven't had too much of that.

It's a difficult job unless you can generate some funds that way. We have no other funds. Funds from the private sector go to financial aid and scholarships. I've just made it a deliberate policy that every dollar we can raise go to the students whether on any kind of capital improvements, or benefits. I think in the long range planning the new facility which we're spending countless hours on all the time will take care of many of these amenities.

Q: Many students coming into the college really do not understand what the role of the dean is. They don't understand what your role is, your position and the many responsibilities that you have. Could you talk about your position here?

A: The chief administrator's office of the dean at Hastings is responsible for the academic program, basically responsible for the putting together of the faculty; he operates through faculty appointment committees and with faculty guidance in this area, recruiting people around the country. As far as the academic programs are concerned, he's responsible for expansion of the curriculum, making suggestions and receiving suggestions from the curriculum committee or re-evaluating the total curriculum each year.

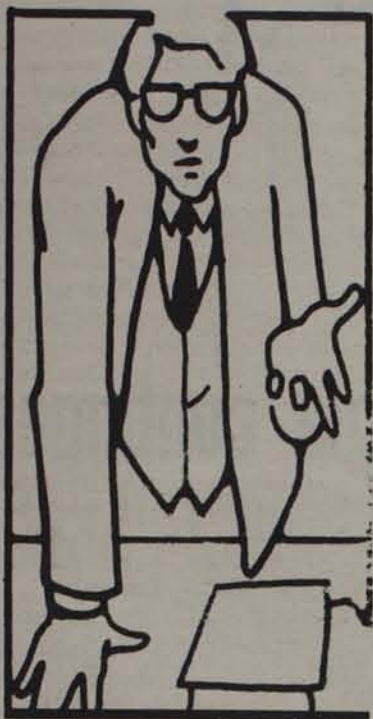
He is financially responsible for the entire school, for preparing the budget, seeing that each department, each program, plant operation and public affairs program has sufficient funds to operate reasonably well.

I appear before the legislative committees. I have the re-

PRIVILEGE AND RESPONSIBILITY

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sponsibility of final approval of the budget. I'm responsible for the alumni program, for seeing that all the departments work smoothly, that the financial aid program works reasonably well.



I have several people on my staff, including some Deans. Dean Riegger, the Vice-Dean and Registrar, is responsible for the registrar's operation. He was also responsible for the admissions process up to this year, which is a tremendously time-consuming thing. Dean Wilson will be handling the admissions process this year.

I have to report to the board of directors every quarter. We submit a quarterly report to them covering all facets of the college. In a nutshell, I'm basically responsible for a total campus of some 1500 people with some 80 faculty and over 100 staff--for their welfare, for their salaries, for the whole range.

Getting back to Dean Riegger, he has the responsibilities of secretary to the board of directors, preparing the minutes, sending out the notices, responsibility for all the problems in the registrar's office. He also is the faculty secretary, prepares minutes and these are just a few of the things he does. Associate Dean Conception is dean for institutional services and business affairs and has the responsibility for total operation of the Golden Gate building, for placement, for financial aide. Booker Williams is financial director and he works with Dean Conception and coordinates it with the business services office. We are responsible for the fiscal integrity of the operation of the child care center, student food service committee.

Dean Wilson has the basic responsibility of working with the student organizations, scheduling of room spaces for the large number of student organizations. Its a big job and she's supposed to be at meetings of ASH Council and act as a coordinator so that there is communication between ASH and the Dean's office and to deal with all the student problems in the whole spectrum of the student body.

Q: What about Dean Kerr?

A: Dean Kerr is no longer in the administration. He's teaching full time.

Q: What's your position concerning a student on the board of directors as has been done elsewhere?

A: At the present time the board of directors, as you probably know, is defined by statute in the Education Code. It's comprised of 8 people. The board is self perpetuating, it is responsible for the over all operation of the school. The president of the board is the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court.

The board has four committees: the executive committee, properties committee, the finance committee and the education policy committee. The faculty is organized in what we call a faculty rules of organization and that organization was approved by the board of directors. I'm accountable to the board for all facets of the operation in the school. The Board has operated this way 98 years. Since I've become Dean the board has become more active. I felt that the board should meet at least once every quarter and now they do. The board is legally responsible for the operation of the school. It can hire and fire the Dean. There is a liaison committee between the board of regents and directors, but the day to day policy and the operation of the school is really the responsibility of the board of directors.

I don't know what the board's position would be on increasing the size of the board. There has been a move lately to broaden participation on the board, the president of the board of governors alumni association attends the meetings. Board meetings are open meetings, except when they go into executive session. I suppose its something that hasn't really been given much consideration.

Q: How would such an idea or concept be introduced to the board?

Could you go and introduce the idea that a student participate on the board? Or could ASH petition the board?

A: I think the latter would be the better way frankly. I have no concern in the sense of more participation on the board and I think the board would have to consider that. I see great value in it in many ways.

Q: Are you in favor of a student participating on the board?

A: That's really difficult for me to respond to because I think that's a question you should ask the board and its an area that I think a great deal of thought and consideration could be given to.

Q: What is the relationship of the administration or the school with Hastings House?

A. Hastings House is a completely independent organization or institution. It's owned by a private concern. We have sort of a nominal relationship with it in that it did provide a facility. They agreed to make it available only to Hastings students. There is no legal requirement for them to do so. It worked reasonably well last year, although I think they had a few rooms left over last year but they didn't fill them with others because they felt they would prefer to keep it limited to Hastings students.

I've looked at Hastings House, I've gone through it and, frankly, I'm more pleased with it this year and with its condition, after being at Harvard this summer, than I was be-

fore because its a lot better than the facilities they have there.

Q: My only concern is that the school gives Hastings House what we might call free advertising in the literature that goes to students and there was no indication in the literature that the neighborhood is really not a very good one particularly for some of the 1st year women.

A: Well this is one of our concerns, and it has worked out pretty well. There are a lot of women students living there. They have felt quite comfortable because they can go over to the library because its close. They usually go in pairs or groups and many that I talk to have been very pleased with the facility and don't seem to be too concerned about that.

As to giving it free advertising our only intent was to provide a service to the students because many students when they first come here are very concerned about finding a place. Well here's a place at least that they're aware of. They can take a look at it but we're very careful and say, "well, this is up to you." We try to provide as much information as possible to incoming students. We have a list in the housing office about other places as well. Hastings House is convenient and its clean. It gives the students a chance to get to know each other better.

* * * *

Dean Anderson waxed philosophical for a few moments and commented on the nature of Hastings:

Hastings is a community. It's an academic community, and every part of that community--students, faculty, alumni, administrators, staff--have to really behave like a community and think that each part of this community recognize that they have rights and responsibilities. They have to look at each problem or question that comes up as how can we resolve this--how can we work together?

I think that in every evaluation whether its by publication or anything else, criticism is good, constructive criticism. But along with that criticism there should be an effort to bring out what accomplishments have been achieved. Along with privilege there's a tremendous amount of responsibility and as I said to the students in orientation class on orientation day, every student here, every administrator here, has a responsibility to get all the facts and not to be stemmed into either rash judgements or to making conclusions before considering the whole facet of the thing.

This is a community of mature adults. They're not youngsters. These are people in the graduate professional school.

There are a lot of problems that we face not only in educational institutions but in our society that can only be solved by careful examination of the problem, by working out solutions in a very rational and very deliberate process. I think this is the whole thrust of the legal profession.



graffiti

There are many corners to explore in the Bay Area, new places to experience for all of us. Some of the corners to explore are in your own mind and body. To help reach those corners you might want to check out one or two of these places.

The Biofeedback Center of California, 319 - 13th St., Oakland, CA 94612 (phone 444-5513), offers modern, sophisticated and sensitive biofeedback instrumentation such as: the electroencephalograph--for learning Alpha, Theta and Beta brain wave control; the electromyograph--for learning deep pleasure muscle relaxation; the electrothermograph--for blood flow control and tension calming; and autogenic and progressive relaxation exercises--for profound, enjoyable relaxation.

Biofeedback measures your internal state so that you have the information needed to control your body processes. Better memory at test time would be handy, and the folks at The Biofeedback Center might have the answer to that one for you.

The Marin Polarity Health Center, 9 Bernard St., Mill Valley, CA 94941 (phone 383-4833), offers improved health through polarity therapy, nutrition and exercise. Adherents believe that health is based on the flow of energy currents throughout the body. A toxinless diet, exercises that loosen normally tense body zones, and finger pressure techniques that balance the flow of energy are offered. The Center holds weekend classes--try it, it feels great.

Comments on the subjects of this column are welcomed--we've tried to cover things to do from A to Z; movies, books, magazines, philosophy or music, camping to museum hopping. Let us know what YOU want to know about.

The San Francisco Civic Light Opera will be offering "Camelot" starring Edward Mulhare and Anne Rogers at the Curran Theater from now through Dec. 6. Call 673-1050 for times and tickets.

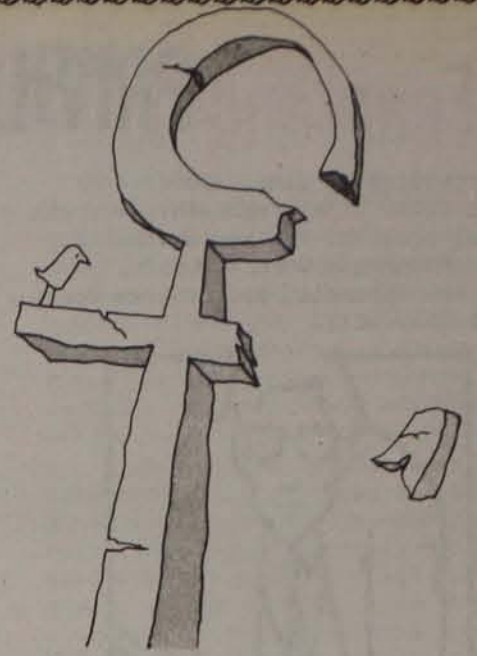
An antique show and sale at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley from noon to 9 p.m. Oct. 24-26 will offer many "finds"--admission \$1.75. Check it out; call 728-3688.

Green thumbs have a couple of good bets coming up. On Sat., Oct. 25 there will be a plant show at the Coddington Mall in Santa Rosa from 9-5, and a flower show in Golden Gate Park. The Sogetsu Kai Floral Display will offer visual delights on Sat., Oct. 25 from 1-5 p.m. and Sun. Oct. 26 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.--best of all, it's free!

Music in The Exploratorium on Wednesday evening, 8-9 p.m., offers some pleasant diversions from studying for only 25¢. On Oct. 22, tomorrow night, Queen Ida & Her Rockin' Zydeco Band offers a musical hybrid of 17th Century European tunes and French Cajun country blues. On Oct. 29 you get the S.F. Conservatory Double Trio featuring a well-balanced

program of music for double reed instruments performed by Conservatory players Pam Smith, oboe; Donna Wiley, oboe and Lyn Kohle, English horn. Hear selections from Benjamin Britten and Louis Bass plus two distinctly contrasting Beethoven trios for a little culture in your dull student's existence. The price is right.

U.C. Berkeley recreation presents movies for \$1.25. Call 642-7477. On Wed., Oct. 22 The Emigrants, The Four Musketeers on Fri., Oct. 24, and Monty Python - And Now For Something Completely Different on Wed. Oct. 29 will light up your life a little. Or try Warhol's Frankenstein on Friday, Oct. 31--for a fiendishly happy Halloween.



TITTLE IX MAKES IT!

Women's rights struggle continues

(CPS)--Women's groups and lobbies heaved sighs of relief as the final version of the controversial Title IX regulations cleared Congress this summer, but their victory may be short-lived.

Although the July 21 deadline for disapproving the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's (HEW) enforcement policies passed without congressional action, bills designed to weaken the original Title IX law are still pending.

It took HEW three years to devise enforcement regulations for Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 which banned sex bias in any "educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance." Many of the enforcement headaches surrounded the effects of Title IX on intercollegiate athletics, which have traditionally been financed and administered almost exclusively for men.

The final, amended version of the enforcement regulations was signed by President Ford late in May and released for congressional action in June.

Title IX foes in Congress did their best to prevent some of the regulations from becoming law, especially those relating to intercollegiate athletics and physical education classes. HEW's guidelines require secondary and post-secondary schools receiving any federal funds to offer equal opportunity for women to participate in intercollegiate sports, either by organizing separate teams or by allowing women to compete for places on the men's teams.

Although Congress can no longer disapprove of the HEW regulations, it can still amend the original Title IX legislation. Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-MI) introduced a bill early this summer to limit Title IX's jurisdiction over revenue-producing intercollegiate sports and physical education classes because, he said, his constituents were worried about boys and girls sharing locker rooms.

Women's groups are also facing a Title IX fight in the Senate. Hearings started this week on Sen. John Tower's (R-TX) sports bill which would protect revenues earned by intercollegiate sports or teams from Title IX's ban on sex discrimination.

But the fiercest battle to keep the Title IX regulations strong and effective is now raging between women's groups and HEW. At the same time HEW sent the final regulations to Congress, it published a new "procedural regulation" in which it proposed to stop investigating individual complaints entirely and instead concentrate its efforts on pursuing what it calls broad-based "pattern and practice" discrimination.

Women's groups and some 53 senators who passed a resolution asking HEW to reconsider this proposal believe this would leave no recourse for women or minorities with discrimination complaints except a legal battle in the courts, which many could not afford. Although HEW's guidelines require schools to set up internal grievance committees, women won't have much faith in a procedure "entirely the creature of the institution that's being charged," according to Holly Knox, director of the Project on Equal Education Rights.

Knox said most women think the law itself provides almost everything women need to protect their rights in education, but that HEW has done a "lousy" job of investigating cases. "HEW doesn't want to cut off funds so schools think they can drag their feet and delay."

Although HEW's regulations are now the law, Title IX is not invincible. Congress still has the power to amend the original law if they believe it has been interpreted too broadly. For now, women's groups are hoping that Title IX will be strong enough to withstand the opposition until colleges and universities start changing themselves.

Fear and Loathing in Yosemite

by Yosemite Sam

The ubiquitous agent from the redoubtable Hastings Law News approached me as I clung to my hang-glider, stealing myself for the big plunge off Glacier Point into thousands of feet of thin air, and asked me, in a plaintive voice, if I would be willing to write an article on the late Hastings Yosemite Expedition. "Had it not been for the unfortunate fate which befell the members of the Expedition," he assured me, "I'm certain one of them could have done it at the drop of a Gilbert's."

Well, as you know, since I left the school a few years ago to sign a bonus contract with the Hastings Rugby Club, I've sort of kept an eye on those of you I left behind. So when the Outing Club started pouring into Yosemite Valley last weekend, I observed them from a respectful distance (while avoiding being downwind).

First off, I should say that I was saddened to see that Mike McMahon, last year's winner of the Rugby Club's "Who Needs Hands in the Sack?" Award, failed to show because Claire had him home sewing curtains. No kidding. But I was later comforted by the sound of Byrnes and Beltrain constantly bickering over who had the better sleeping bag.

Let's see, Gail (Perle Meste) Jonas arrived Thursday evening with Rich Pollack (clearly a contradiction in terms and PhD in Forestry), Larry Tenney, a mysterious Nicaraguan named Nannette, and John ("Eat? Why do you think they put ice in the drinks?") Hull (who later distinguished himself at Raccoon Enticement and Attracting Children, and was last seen trying to make friends with a mother bear and her cub with a 6 pack of Hamms). They all dined on cheese fondue and blackberry brandy and retired late. It wasn't until after a continental breakfast of quiche and white wine, amid outspoken expressions of concern lest no one else show up, that a three car caravan pulled into camp just in time to do the dishes.

It was nice to see an aging 4th year student like Randy (Mountain Man) Bell would rise above the embarrassment of a new haircut and surrender to the urgings of foxy 3rd year President Toni Young (who later removed her bullet proof underwear and mingled with the crowds), and leave Ethics behind him to join the Expedition.

Grandpa's Group, with Grandpa Ashima (who was suspected of using the hot air hand drier to set his hair) arrived, bringing the group to its full size of 24 adults and two children (kindly provided by Sue McClaird and "John").

It was on a smokey, Parrish-like afternoon that Gail submitted herself to dentistry at the hands of a granite waterfall, and John and Rich shared a moment with her which made Deliverance seem like missing an 8:40 class as she calmly spat out her front teeth. Outing Club Astrologer, Curt Hofeld and his constant consort, Pat, focused in on the Galilean moons of Jupiter and later talked the group into a contest to determine who could spin around the most times without falling down (or losing their cookies).

Professional Frisbee player and resident white-water expert, Mike Highum, and his beautiful lady friend, Jody,

a genuine farmer's daughter, were stuck with the onerous (and odorous) task of transporting everyone's laundry and used slooping bags back to Berkeley.

Bob brought Lilly, which made the day for a number of male chauvinist pigs and a bashful raccoon; and Bob Dennis bought a quart of bourbon, which made John Hull's evening.

It wasn't until Saturday that David (Dad) Pasternak arrived to deliver the expected lecture to Gail about her teeth, but instead, he confined himself to avuncular inquisitions of her friends over a breakfast of crepes and baked apples with champagne. That afternoon, the Long Range Planning Committee withdrew for a closed door meeting reputedly regarding the White Water Raft trip during Spring Break and the Las Vegas caper this February. However, I can reveal that they spent the afternoon taking Dr. Dope's patented medicine after fortifying themselves with brandy, and barely escaping from a brush with the bears, while sunbathing shamelessly.

For both readers of the Law News who are also members of the Hastings Law Journal (that means you, McDermitt), I will try and convey some of the more profound thoughts which were generated on this weekend. A leading lady of no small experience observed that there is still love after 30, and indeed, it becomes more intense, but that the pain associated with its termination becomes easier to bear. Rich Pollack succeeded in persuading a leading advocate of minimalist government that national parks, socialized medicine, education, and freeways were necessarily best handled by the national government; leaving open the question of what other items might be added to this list. Learned commentaries were also made on the overwhelmingly matriarchal society emerging at Hastings, with Toni Young in charge of graduation, Gail heading up the Outing Club, and Laura Rockwood, Liz Bradley, and Pat Williams riding herd on A.S.H.; and the sense of well-being seeping through the hallowed halls of old Hastings-by-the-Tenderloin. (I've got to include paragraphs like these or Editor McNellis won't run my stuff. Conversation among hard-core Outing Club members turned frequently to the infamous Shasta Expedition, an adventure which made the experience of the Donner Party seem comparable to eating in the Commons; and the regrettable and untimely absence of Peggy Roston; and also to the fresh new beauty of the 2nd and 3rd year ladies, particularly the one who let her blonde, shag hair-cut grow out. Eveings were spent playing charades and bridge (with the usual dealing from the middle of the deck); contemplation, aided by champagne, brandy, and various herbs; and rec-countings of Rick's heroics in coming off the bench (and his hospital bed) to nearly succeed at pulling out 3-D's 16th consecutive win. In closing, the Outing Club's Long Range Planning Committee has asked me to ask you to watch for two things:

- 1) Their aluminium collection and recycling container across from the elevators in the basement (and help them fill it); and 2) The upcoming poll of student life-styles (covering dope, sex, and fusball habits).



LAW WIVES & LAW LOVERS

by Juliana Maio

Hastings Law Wives Club. "Why?" I asked its president, Christy Hansard. "Because it is hard to live with someone who suddenly is no longer 'living' with you--but living with his books, his teachers, his torts and contracts. Because the suddenly you feel alone, left out. Nobody is here to speak to you, to spend hours in bed--talking, or whatever. . . ."

Yes, there is a transition. And to make this adjustment smoother, these women decided to get together, to support and help one another through this "tough" passage. Many of these women are new to the area and seek new friendships and contacts within the community.

But they do not get together just to cry on one another's shoulders about their miserable fate--they have given life, stimulation and intellect to the club. It is one

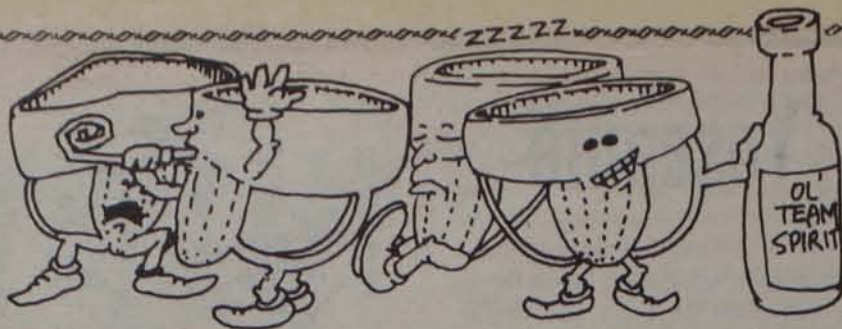
thing to learn how to readjust to a new life style; it is another thing to take advantage of it. Indeed, the club has social objectives as well as intellectual goals.

The Law Wives Club holds general meetings once a month to discuss current topics. These discussions are generally conducted by members of the Hastings College of the Law faculty members, and outside guests are also invited.

The next general meeting will take place on Nov. 4 at 7:30 at the Faculty Lounge. The subject of discussion is a very topical one, rape. The Club has invited a police officer, a nurse and a "legal counsel" for the rape forum. They want to give the "full picture".

The Club also sponsors certain projects to raise money (you might have seen them selling those delicious cookies in the hall three weeks ago). These funds are donated to the Hastings Law Wives Club Scholarship and Emergency Loan fund, which is available to married Hastings students.

After my little chat with Christy I was left with a positive impression of the Club. They seem friendly, open, direct, non-pretentious, successful, sincere, well-organized. What else can you ask from any organization? And if it is your game, or the one of your wife, husband or lover, then play it--you might like it!



FOOTBALL

by Curt Hofeld

2-B moved into "A" League playoff contention by storming past 1-A 44-0. Trey Dodson opened the scoring with a TD pass to Tom Hart, and following the first of two interceptions by Ken So, Ron Fish caught the first of his two scoring receptions. Greg Stepanacich added to the carnage with two scores of his own to help put the game away by the end of the first half, and 2-B's defense wreaked chaos for the balance of the game. 2-B faces a tough challenge however, in having to get by 3-A to have any shot at a playoff berth.

3-A went into first place in the "A" League, slipping past 1-E by a 6-0 score, moving inexorably closer to the Hastings equivalent to the Raiders-Chiefs game, the showdown with 3-D at regular season's end. The Dee's strive for a sixteenth straight IM victory was delayed temporarily by a tenacious 1-C team that battled the seniors to a scoreless tie. Missing their starting tailback, the Dee went with a combination of Bruce Gilmore and Tom Fleming at the helm, and moved the ball well except near the goal, where two determined frosh stands put an end to the only scoring threats. Not to be outdone, the Horde administered a whitewash of their own, their second in three starts this year. The Dee nearly pulled the game out in the final minute when their injured tailback, Rick "Joe Willie" Wilson, limped off the bench and into the game to toss a desperation pass that fell within inches of end Peter Fairchild's outstretched hands.

Three-Dee got their sixteenth consecutive decision the following week

when a loose confederation of players rolled to a 39-12 win over 1-A. Tailback Peter Fairchild (normally an end) passed for four touchdowns and ran for one of his own to lead the Dee on the scoring spree. End Steve "Nighttrain" Beltran (normally a linebacker) took two in for scores. End Tom "Cat" Byrnes (normally a safety) took another pass from Bob "Twinkle-toes" Burmeister (normally a halfback) who was playing tailback, on a picture-perfect play that went the length of the field. End Curt Hofeld (normally an unidentified right linebacker) took another bomb, and scored a conversion on a rare, fake field goal attempt by Fairchild and Don "9-2" Mulford. Wide receiver Doug Price (normally the center) took the final tally in on a rugby-style run around left end. Lineman Michael B. Day, the only player with sense enough to stay where he belonged, unobtrusively wandered into the endzone for the conversion. Meanwhile, 1-A, acting as if nothing unusual was happening, scored twice on their own, on a run by Bill Tappin, and a pass play from Tappin to Gary Livaich, as the Defensive Horde took the day off.

In the "B" League, defending league champs 3-B moved to within a game of the playoffs at the expense of the frosh, beating 1-D by a 33-6 score. Highlights were a last second bomb from dart-throwing Dwayne Skelton to tackle Marc Marcus. The following week, 3-B slipped by 1-B, 18-14, as Rick Crow took two short passes from Pistol Pete Edrington in for scores, and Buck Loner added another of his own for the go-ahead tally. Coach Blair's fledglings currently lead the tight league race with a 3-1 record. 2-A remains hot on their heels with a 2-1 mark, having returned 3-C to their losing ways, 35-0.

BASKETBALL

by Richard Keyes

Not one but two, YES!!! TWO (count them) overtimes were necessary to decide the most emotional game of the season last week as Brifman's and Lagarias' teams, both previously unvictorious with identical records of 0-3, battled furiously to determine who would claim exclusive possession of the coveted cellar. It was Tito's rebounding and clutch layup that put Brifman's team ahead for good with less than a minute in the second extra period.

Keyes' team pulled itself together to defeat Roby's powerful team. Roby's team was plagued by injuries and a player who, it was rumored, flew down to USC to play in a basketball game. Roby was unable to convince him to stay even though he told the defector that after he arrived in L.A. his arms would be too tired. The highlight of the game came when the referee called a Jump Ball and Pete Fairchild yelled first outs. Pete, with his tremendous forensic skills, almost convinced the Ref he should take it out until



an opposing player slipped the Ref another sawbuck. There were a few tense moments, especially when Sam Yee snatched off a terrific rebound, dribbled to half-court and attempted his famous hook shot. This shot is famous because of the frequency with which it ends up in the proverbial rafters. He did not make the basket, but the ball bounced off the lights so furiously that he got 68,000 points and a free game.

Zatopa's crew put a big scare in "Jumping Jack" Stennet's unbeaten team in a hard-fought contest that was marred by the constant slapping sound erupting all over the Court. It's not that the Referee was not in a good position to see the action, it's just that someone had accidentally stepped on his dog and also broke the cane. The Ref was preoccupied with convincing the dog that someone else had hurt him, and therefore missed a portion of the game--38 of 40 minutes.

Captain of the Week award goes to "Jumping Jack" Stennet, who with his acerbic wit and constant chatter, has molded a few motley basketball and ex-backgammon players into a legendary powerhouse. Typifying the deep-felt respect for this giant of a coach are remarks from his teammates such as, "I wouldn't give him the time of day!", "Oh, Jeez" and "Who?".

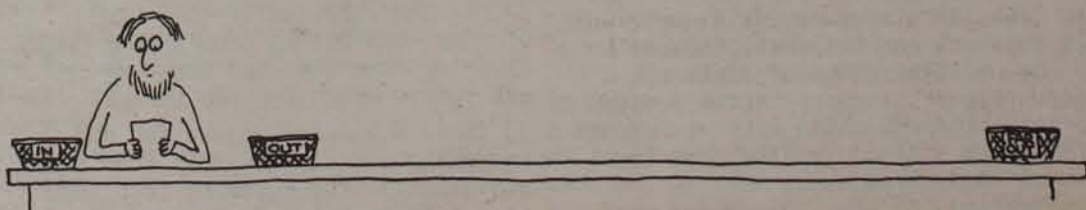
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FOOTBALL STANDINGS					
League A					
Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
3a	2	0		1000	.5
3d	3	0	1	875	---
2b	2	1		667	1
1e	1	2		333	2
1c	0	2	1	167	2.5
1a	0	3		000	3
League B					
Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
3b	3	1		750	---
2a	2	1		667	.5
1b	1	1	2	500	1
2cd	1	1	1	500	1
3c	1	1		500	1
1d	0	3	1	125	2.5



cine

by John O'Reilly

For those of you who missed the live play, *Give 'Em Hell, Harry* is now a film as well. It was made from a live performance and it lasts two hours with an intermission. Tickets for the play, including the performance in S.F. last summer, have uniformly been sold out months in advance. Which makes one wonder why the turnout for the movie was so thin. Perhaps the complete absence of violence and sex turned them off. Good riddance--it leaves more seats for the rest of us, and, at \$3.50, it's an entertainment bargain. However, it's not playing at any S.F. theatres. But it is playing at many Bay Area houses (check the movie page), including the Daly City Plaza (behind Breuner's in Serramonte Shopping Center), which is only 15 minutes from S.F.

The play is a monologue which begins as a "Day in the Life of. . ." but soon is leavened with flashbacks to Truman's boyhood and highlights of his career. James Whitmore is said (by those older than I) to bear an uncanny resemblance to the real thing. He has polished up the part with consummate finesse, down to the snorting noise characteristic of the chronic sinus sufferer.

But the thing that really grabbed me was the man's rapid-fire, no-nonsense delivery, larded with a wealth of wit and epigrams like, "Behind every successful man is a proud wife and a surprised mother-in-law." Hardly a wasted breath, nary a pause. It's no wonder Truman's foot sometimes ended in his mouth.

Underlying and laced throughout this monologue is Truman's dedication to his office and his determination to do the best he knew how by the American people: "I am not going to have the American citizen get hind tit." And his country boy origins in Independence, Missouri often came through: "Being farm boys, you should know that's pure bull shit." On his notorious cussing: "No, mister, I don't give 'em hell, I just tell them the truth and make 'em feel like they're in hell."

He approved the atom bomb drops on Japan because he thought they would save one million casualties by shortening the war, and he took full responsibility for that decision. Although he praised General George C. Marshall as the finest American he had ever known, he cautioned, "War is too serious a matter to be left to generals." Truman described how General MacArthur's insubordination to his (i.e., Truman's) office and the General's bellicose defiance of Truman's delicate policy decisions toward China forced him to fire MacArthur. In Truman's view, "MacArthur's troops couldn't fight their way out of a Hong Kong whorehouse."

Truman repeatedly warned of the dangers of the concentrations of power in the nation's financial establishments. On banks: "They're happy to lend you money when you prove you don't need it." On economists: "If you laid them end to end, they'd a-l point in different directions." On unions: "The good

Lord may have built the world in six days, but that was before labor unions."

His affinity for the lot of the common man, and his solicitude for his welfare, came through loud and clear. On riches: "If a man makes too much money too early in his life, it tends to separate him from the rest of us working types." On politics: "No man can get rich in politics unless he's a crook."

In contrast to certain more recent Presidents, Truman did not hide his hatred of racism. When his life was threatened by the Missouri KKK, he and a friend walked into the middle of one of their torch-lit meetings and told them to either kill him on the spot or to stop threatening him. He found racism degrading to all: "If you're gonna have a Black man in the gutter, you gotta have a White man to keep him there."

But the most admirable and refreshing of his extraordinary qualities was his candor. He shot from the hip, but he was a straight shooter: "The amazing thing about politicians is that the less they say, the more they stay." And sometimes he went to excess himself. His justification for his intemperate letter to the opera critic who lambasted his daughter's recital was that "just because you become President doesn't mean you stop being a father."

In this day of managed news, Presidential press agents, and both semantic and literal dishonesty (e.g. in VietNam news releases), a movie about a man like this is especially relevant. Can anyone picture Gerald Ford coming out with the kind of unrehearsed, spontaneous statement--which was so characteristic of Truman--such as, "I may have inherited this job, but by God I'm in charge and they better know it."?

The fact that we do, indeed, find such frankness so rare today is a sad commentary on the present state of the Presidency.

MUSIC

by Greg Marriner

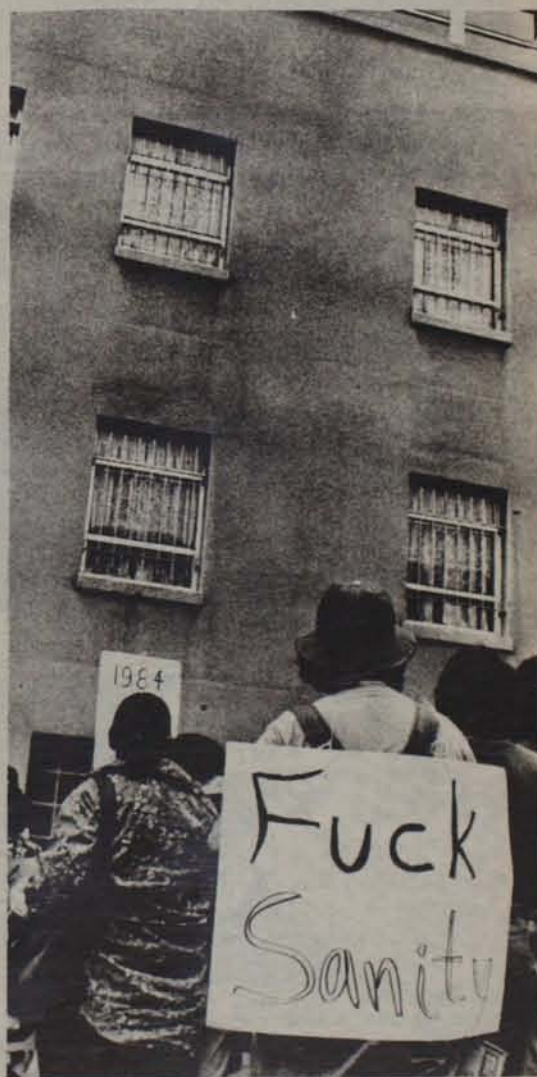
The disclosure of another "new" Fleetwood Mac, coming after the disappointment of last year's *Heroes Are Hard to Find* seemed to be a harbinger of the end. How many personnel changes can a band go through and still retain the particular style and sound that made it so attractive and original in the first place? Well, the answer is not many (fans of the older blues-based Fleetwood Mac may have given up long ago), but this new Mac manages to maintain some of the vocal and instrumental textures that have distinguished past versions, in addition to creating uncharacteristic music that stands on its own.

This new context for an old band has as much to do with the recording circumstances as with the new members. Essentially an English band, Fleetwood Mac have migrated to Los Angeles and recorded their last two albums there, getting a pop lightness into that idiosyncratic sound begun with *Future Games* (1971). It rang false in *Heroes Are Hard to Find*: "She's Changing Me" reached for the Beach Boys and missed; the strings made Christine McVie's "Come a Little Bit Closer" overblown. But thanks to co-producer Keith Olsen (partly responsible for

the sound of records by such late-sixties California pop-rock groups as Sagittarius and the Millennium--remember them?), *Fleetwood Mac* has a crystalline polish that makes it flow together the way, say, the Dead's *American Beauty* or the recent Beau Brummels' reunion album do.

Lead guitarist/writer Lindsey Buckingham brings a country-rock influence to the band--"Blue Letter" is so crisp, it sounds better than anything by the Eagles recently (who sometimes tend toward schmaltz)--and also plays at times just enough like Bob Welch (whom he replaced) to establish a continuity between bands (as Welch had done). His "I'm So Afraid" and new singer/writer Stevie Nicks' "Rhianon" carry on the tradition of mysterious harmonies and mesmerizing rhythms that have made past songs like "Albatross," "Earl Gray," "Revelation," and especially "Sands of Time" so magical.

Christine McVie contributes some of her best songs ever: "Warm Ways" sways warm and sensual; "Say You Love Me" has a bouncing, happy rhythm which is irresistible. Mick Fleetwood and John McVie lay down the usual clean and graceful rhythms on percussion and bass. Even the less impressive numbers like Nicks' "Crystal" and "Landslide" (which suffer from too-familiar folk-singer sensitivity) are saved by some sterling instrumentals. *Fleetwood Mac* just feels good to listen to--an unexpected pleasure. This band is a real survivor.



LAW STUDENTS
LOBBY FOR REVISION
OF McNAUGHTON
RULE

ADVERTISING AND THE ATTORNEY

by Stuart Bronstein

The codfish lays ten thousand eggs,
The homely hen lays one.
The codfish never cackles
To tell you what she's done.
And so we scorn the codfish,
While the humble hen we prize,
Which only goes to show you
That it pays to advertise.
-Anon.

About two weeks ago, delegates to the California State Bar convention rejected a proposed policy change to the effect that lawyers would be able to advertise their services.

Outgoing President Brent Abel said in response, "In my opinion, what this vote shows is that the lawyers of California have not yet fully recognized the changing demands which society is placing on the bar."

Mr. Abel is correct. Allowing lawyers to advertise would be a tremendous advance for society. Possible beneficial effects are these: people would more easily be able to choose a lawyer for their particular needs; the competition would tend to lower prices, so that the individual member of society would be able to afford legal

services, which would end up funneling more money into legal problem solving because of the higher volume.

Most of all, though, the advertising industry would receive a big shot in the arm, which it desperately needs to make up for losses which occurred when cigaret advertising was banned from television.

Soon we may be seeing such ads as these: "Don't wait to be told. You need Feinberg & Gold." Or, "With all this talk about malpractice, I decided that I would either quit operating, or call Fay, Harvey & Dimple. I called Fay, Harvey & Dimple."

For people with specific problems there may be such ads as: "Writing your will? Worried that taxes will deplete your estate? Call Kelly, O'Leary & Bernstein, experts in Probate since 1974. Try our lay away plan--die now, pay later."

Just think! The largest law firms will begin to sell franchises to others whose names may not be as well known. This would give many recent law school graduates an opportunity they might not otherwise have had, to enter the field of law without having to become a nonentity in a large firm.

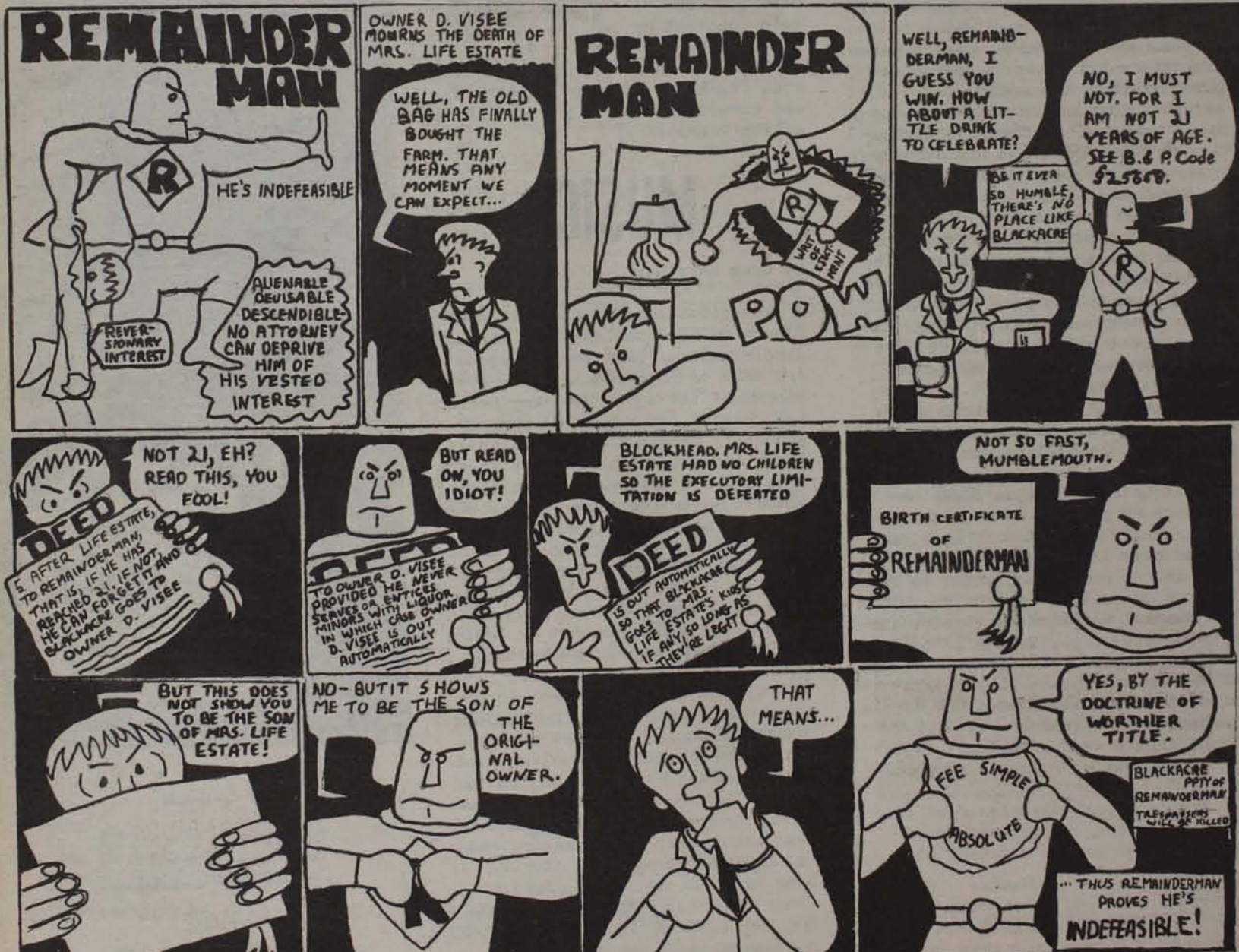
"Going on a trip? Parkinson, Harrison, Stevenson, Clarkson & Buff have an office where you will be going--to take care of those little, unexpected problems."

"Donald, Donald & McDonald has more offices to serve you from coast to coast, and in some foreign countries. Over three million served."

Soon, attorneys will accept all major credit cards. Not only will this help the individual by allowing him to make payments in equal monthly installments, but it will also aid the economy by putting back into circulation 5% of all attorney's fees, by way of payments to banks that issue the credit cards.

We have nothing to lose and everything to gain. The economy, society, and the law profession will all be improved by this slight effort. We must change with the times, and in so doing, we will make the world a little better place.

If I have the fortune to be a delegate to the state bar convention at a time when that same proposal is voted on again, I will be sure to vote for it. That is, of course, unless I belong to an established law firm by that time. After all, why should we let someone else take away our clients?



lobbyink

by Sid Luscutoff

WHEN YOU GET ARRESTED you'll now be able to make two free local telephone calls instead of just one. Governor Brown signed AB 1199 by Assembly man Art Torres which allows an arrested person to make two (count 'em) free calls to an attorney, bondsman or other person. I see no provision dealing with wrong or disconnected numbers.

ALAN SIEROTY (Democrat - Los Angeles) may have found a way to get extra votes, now or at least in five to ten years. The governor signed his bill, AB 1507 (the AB stands not for archbishop but Assembly Bill). AB 1507 provides that state prisoners may only be deprived of those rights necessary to maintain security. Sieroty is chairman of the Assembly Criminal Justice Committee.

THE 2001 FOOD ODYSSEY is fast approaching with computerized check-stands appearing at your local A & P. One of the more bitterly fought battles in the legislature this past year was over Senator Roberti's SB 261. This provides that all grocery goods be individually marked with their prices, even though they may be labelled for an automatic check-out system.

(Ever wondered what those funny little stripes on all the packages are? That's the coding for the new checkout systems. Computer just scans that and adds the current price of the item to your tag.)



Assemblyman Alan Sieroty

The grocers' lobby said that consumers already had prices on the shelves below the product, in many cases unit pricing. If Mr. or Ms. consumer wanted to remember the price she or he could mark it on the product themselves.

"NIX," said the consumer lobby, citing all sorts of practical reasons against the bill. Not the least of these was the note that products aren't always on their proper shelves; that the computer check-outs weren't always 100% correct. Ah, but the big clout was yet to come!!

Labor lobbyists discovered that this idea of no prices on the items would knock out thousands of jobs. What were the box boys and girls going to do while they weren't bagging your booty? Labor saw lots of problems and the California Federation of Labor as well as the Teamsters Union went to work to get the bill passed. It did.

The governor has signed SB 261 and it will become effective Jan. 1.

SPECIAL NOTE: Certain bills not passed or signed this past year are sure to be introduced next year. Two of them involve law students directly. . . .



Assemblyman Cullen

Assemblyman Mike Cullen, a Yale law graduate, is author of a bill permitting persons to take the final bar examination after completing two thirds of the course hour requirements for graduation from an accredited law school. This bill was numbered AB 49. It may have a new number this coming year.

According to Cullen's bill, upon successfully passing the examination, such persons will be certified to the Supreme Court for a license to practice law immediately upon graduation.

This bill is not assigned to a fiscal committee and therefore will only need a simple majority vote to pass.

If you have questions or feedback, write to Cullen in Sacramento. Send a copy of that letter to your own district representative.

ANOTHER GOODIE is Assemblyman Leon Ralph's bill, which adds to the Business and Professions Code relating to the practice of law. Simplified, it allows that if the bar examination is in separate parts, these parts be graded separately on a pass/fail basis. If an examinee fails one or more parts, passing all parts being required to pass the whole exam, he would be allowed to re-take just those parts he has failed. This past year this bill was numbered AB 2282.

(Comments to legislators should be addressed to their office in care of the State Capitol, Sacramento CA 95814.)

LAWYER FLINGS SHIT FOR WORLD RECORD

(CPS) -- Shit hurled by a new member of the Kansas Bar soared 184 feet as a new world's record for cow chip throwing was set over Labor Day weekend.

Dan Watkins credited careful selection of a projectile for his record-breaking throw. Watkins noticed that fresh chips tend to be heavier than chips that have had a chance to dry out.

So while other contestants at the Old Settlers Day Festival in Russell Springs, Kansas threw chips like frisbees or discuses, Watkins reared back and tossed his heavy, fresh chip like a baseball.

"I picked a round, green cow chip," he said. "It was just about six inches in diameter. Then I just threw it as far as I could."

ODE TO A MOOT MATE

by Frances P. Rice

Haunting the halls of Hastings
In the spring of the year
Are the shad'ry figures of
Moot Mates
Once two friends very dear.

We'll be friends until the
end!
They were heard to retort
While signing up as partners
For second year Moot Court.

They were told they were
liable,
Jointly and severally,
For the finished typed
product--
A forty-five page brief.

As the time for filing briefs
Crept nearer and nearer,
The meaning of that warning
Seemed clearer and clearer.

Only one had found the time
To dig up old cases
While the other spent the days
In more worthy places.

While filing the final brief
Written solo due to fate,
One exclaimed, "I could just
croak!
Where is my #@%ed Moot
Mate?"

Defaulting means repeating
One is unnerved to learn,
Which means another partner
May bear the load next term.

So heed this feeble warning
Experience dictates;
Choose your partner with care
for
Good friends make poor Moot
Mates.



REGISTRATION SURVEY:

(GET YOUR PENCIL)

by Chris Oberle
Registration Committee

A seven-member committee on registration procedures currently is considering proposals for changes in next year's registration process. Your participation in this survey will help provide needed student input. Please feel free to respond with additional suggestions, comments, or complaints. A receptacle for completed surveys will be placed in the Hyde Street Lobby on Tues., Oct. 21

Your present class year:
___ 1st ___ 2nd ___ 3rd

If you are a 2nd or 3rd year student, what is your lottery number?

___ 1-50	___ 251-300
___ 51-100	___ 301-350
___ 101-150	___ 351-400
___ 151-200	___ 401-450
___ 201-250	___ 451-500+

FALL 1975 REGISTRATION
(PLEASE COMPLETE THIS SECTION IF YOU ARE A 2ND OR 3RD YEAR STUDENT)

1. How would you rate the accuracy and informativeness of the data describing the registration process which was sent to you this summer?

___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5
(low) (high)

Particular problems: _____

2. Regarding the Fall 1975 registration process, how would you rate the communications regarding where to go, what to do, and which classes were open?

___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5
(bad) (good)

3. How were you satisfied with your class schedule after registration?

___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5
(little) (much)

How were you satisfied with your class schedule after the drop/add period?

___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5
(little) (much)

PROPOSALS FOR NEXT YEAR'S REGISTRATION PROCESS

4. How do you rate the lottery system as an impartial means of determining a priority among students seeking to take the same classes?

___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5
(bad) (good)

Alternatives: _____

5. Over how many days should the 2nd and 3rd year registration process be spread?

___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5
(day) (days)

6. Do you think that a limited number of volunteer workers at registration should be allowed to draw class cards first? ___ yes ___ no
Comments: _____

7. Assuming that you were an incoming 2nd year student with a lottery number of 250 (middle), how would you respond to the idea of choosing among packages of classes (each of which probably would include Con Law, Evidence, and Corps.) as a means of equitably distributing popular professors? Each package would contain a popular, an average, and a not-so-popular instructor. If you did not wish to take one course included in a package you could opt out of that class, but you would not be permitted to add any course included in another package.

___ 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5
good bad
idea idea

Comments: _____

Additional comments: _____

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